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## INFORMATION REPORT

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1. In April 1949, the government of the Mongolian People's Republic (MPR) was taking advantage of the anti-Chinese sentiment among the Inner Mongolians to spread its own influence in an attempt to gain control over Inner Mongolia.\* Among the slogans in use were: "Mongols must free themselves from Chinese rule," "Inner and Outer Mongolia must unite," and "Mongolia belongs to the Mongols."
2. In April 1949, MPR activity was most marked in Ulanhab League, and was said to be under the direction of General Dortog\*\*. In addition to the propaganda work, the LPR government had given money and relief goods to the poverty-stricken people in Ulanhab League, as an additional means of winning their allegiance. Activity in Silingol and Chahar Leagues had somewhat abated.
3. The individuals sent from the LPR into Inner Mongolia for subversive activities represent all classes of society. Dunghurjap, of the Internal Defense Department of the LPR, who was in Inner Mongolia in 1945, was reported to be responsible for their organization, training, and distribution. The usual excuse for their presence in Inner Mongolia was that they were looking for horses or cattle which they believed had strayed into Inner Mongolia. For purposes of liaison, a number of bases along the LPR border had been designated as their meeting places. The Chinese Communist government has not interfered with their activity; in flagrant cases, where action was necessary, the apprehended person has been returned to the LPR. Under special conditions, and with the approval of the Chinese Communists, agents of the LPR government have been allowed to participate in the activities of the Inner Mongolian Autonomous Government. Buhchata\*\*\*, former Councilor of the Ujumuchin Right Banner Government, was such a case.
4. Subversive agents from the LPR have been arrested in Suiyuan Province.

\* [ ] Comment. [ ] reported the effects of similar activity in northern Sinkiang Province.

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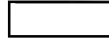
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 Comment. Buhehata was killed in September 1948, by the  
volunteers' Corps  of Silingol League.

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